

Monthly Monetary Report

February 2020



BANCO CENTRAL
DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

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1. Summary

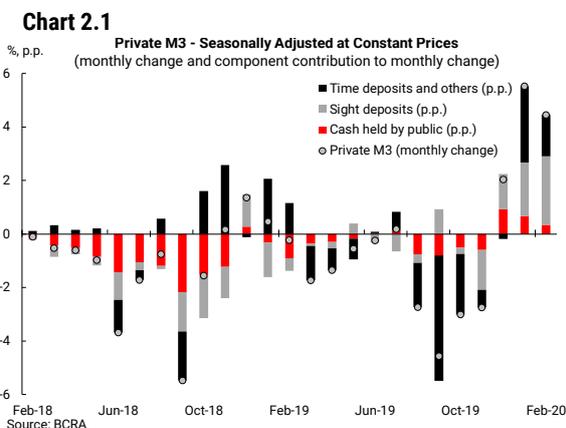
- In February, private M3 grew by 4.3% on average in real and seasonally-adjusted terms and mainly consisted of sight and time deposits. There was a significant slowdown in the amount of cash held by the public, in the absence of certain factors that had boosted cash before (for instance, extraordinary payments to the retired and social allowance beneficiaries). The rise in sight deposits is mostly explained by the removal of transfer of funds from FCI at BCRA to deposits in financial institutions.
- The average monthly stock of time deposits in pesos from the private sector grew by 7.3% and 4.7% in nominal and real terms, respectively. As from February, the BCRA allowed saving through early-payment UVA time deposits with funds available for withdrawal after a 30-day term. Twenty-four percent of the average monthly increase of time deposits in pesos from the private sector was made up of UVA deposits (both time and early-payment deposits). By the end of February, the stock of early-payment UVA deposits reached \$4.6 billion, while traditional UVA deposits totaled \$55.4 billion.
- The Board of the BCRA decided to lower the floor of the interest rate on liquidity bills (LELIQs) in February on three occasions for a total of 10 p.p., down to 40% in annual nominal terms. Interest rates on time deposits in pesos declined to a lesser extent. For instance, the TM20—interest rate for time deposits of \$20 million or over, with a 30-35 day term—of private banks averaged 32.6% in February, going down 1.4 p.p. against the end of January.
- In February, loans in pesos to the private sector posted an expansion of 1.8% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms. The y.o.y. rise of financing in domestic currency stood at 21.2%. The monthly growth of loans in pesos was driven by financing on credit cards and, to a lesser extent, to credit lines for commercial purposes.
- On February 17, the annual percentage rate (APR) was reduced from 40% to 35% in order to sustain conditions so that micro enterprises and SMEs may access loans for commercial purposes. This decision enabled banks to deduct part of these loans from the minimum cash requirements.
- Lending rates also dropped, in particular those charged on business lines of credit, driven by credit lines at lower rates granted to micro enterprises and SMEs. The discount rate of promissory notes stood at 38.6%, posting a 6 p.p. average drop against January. In turn, the rate applied to unsecured promissory notes averaged 41.6% with an average monthly decrease of 8.9 p.p.
- As regards credit lines channeled to consumption, the BCRA decided to sharply reduce the interest rate on bank and non-bank credit cards since March. As to the interest rate on bank credit cards, banks can charge up to a 55% APR. In turn, the interest rate on non-bank credit cards must not exceed 25% of the average personal loan rate charged by financial institutions.

*The closing date for statistics in this report was March 6, 2020.
All figures are provisional and subject to review.*

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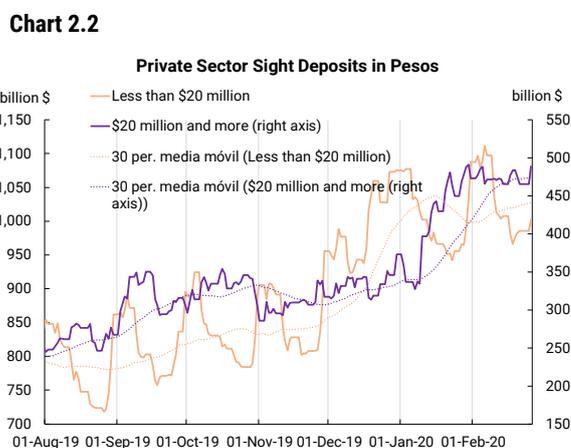
2. Monetary Aggregates



In turn, private sector sight deposits in pesos exhibited a seasonally-adjusted average monthly increase of 9.6% in nominal terms and a 6.9% adjusted by the expected inflation rate³, compared to the previous two months. It is worth noting that the Board of the BCRA implemented a gradual reduction of the repo rates on mutual funds during January and the removal of this type of repo transaction as from February. This measure implied that repo funds with the BCRA will mainly increase sight deposits, in particular larger deposits (see Chart 2.2).

The average monthly stock of time deposits from the private sector grew by 7.3% and 4.7% in nominal and real terms, respectively. As from February, the BCRA allowed saving through early-payment UVA time deposits with funds available for withdrawal after a 30-day term. The minimum interest rate for these deposits is 1% + UVA and, if paid in advance, 70% of the monetary policy rate. Twenty-four percent of the average monthly increase of time deposits in pesos from the private sector was made up of UVA deposits (both time and early-payment deposits). By the end of February, the stock of early-payment UVA deposits reached \$4.6 billion, while traditional UVA deposits totaled \$55.4 billion. At the end of February, both types of deposits represented 4% of time deposits in pesos from the private sector.

In February, the average stock of private M3¹ grew by 5.3% in nominal terms and 4.3% in real and seasonally-adjusted terms (See chart 2.1). With a lower impact of certain factors², the monthly growth of cash held by the public in seasonally-adjusted terms declined to 3.8%, resulting in a seasonally-adjusted real growth rate of 1.2%, down against the level recorded last December and January.



¹ Private M3 includes cash held by the public and deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector.

² During January, some measures favored those sectors which mostly use cash. See Monthly Monetary Report, January 2020.

³ The changes of the month under analysis in real terms are calculated on the basis of the inflation expectations average in line with the Market Expectations Survey (REM).

Chart 2.3

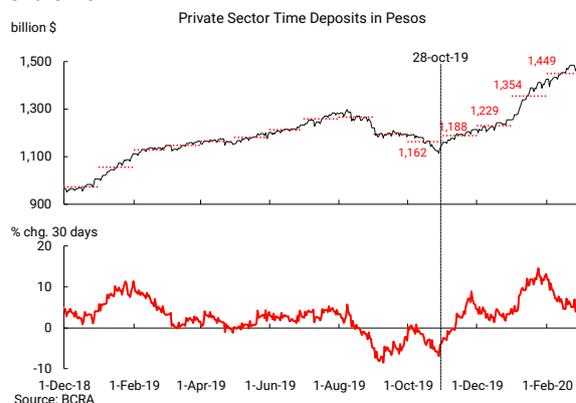
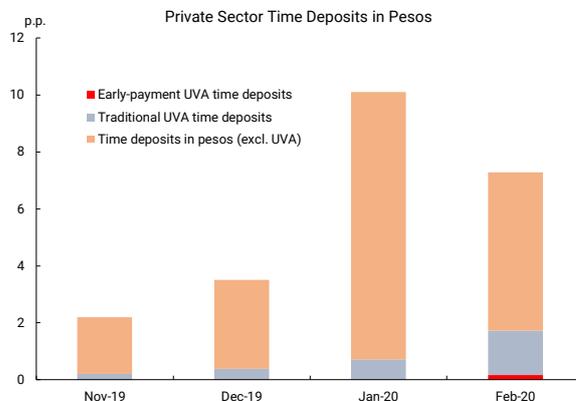


Chart 2.4

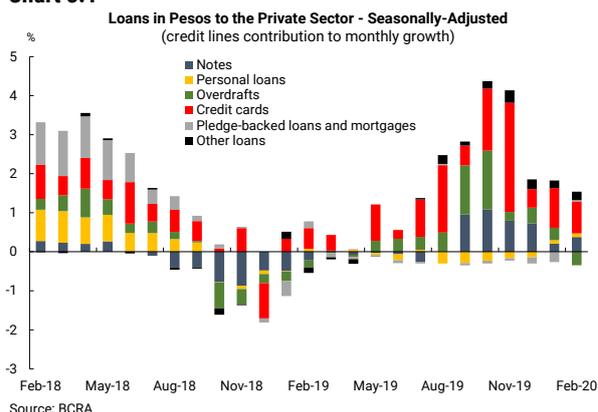


On the contrary, private sector deposits in dollars diminished but at a lower interest rate than in January. In the month under analysis, deposits stood at US\$18.6 billion, 0.8% below the level reported at the end of January.

3. Loans to the Private Sector

In February, loans in pesos to the private sector posted an expansion of 1.8% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms. The y.o.y. rise of financing in domestic currency stood at 21.2%. The monthly growth of loans in pesos was mainly due to the development of financing on credit cards and, to a lesser extent, to credit lines for commercial purposes (see Chart 3.1).

Chart 3.1



Among the loans mostly associated with consumption, financing on credit cards posted a monthly expansion of 2.9%, slightly below the rate in January, while remaining the highest expansion rate in year-on-year terms (51.7% nominal rise). Even though in real terms it showed a negative trend (-1.4%), last months' dynamics caused the contraction process to slow down. This behavior was in line with the development of several indicators of household income and consumption (see Chart 3.2). The expansion of lines of business and the extension

of term of the Ahora 12⁴ plan also influenced this dynamics. This regulatory change will be effective up to March this year⁵. The maximum interest rate effective since March 1 is an additional factor that will boost financing with cards. The interest rate will be 55%, equal to a 91% FC (41

⁴ Resolution No. 298/19 of the Secretary of Domestic Trade, Ministry of Production and Labor.

⁵ Resolution No. 29/19 of the Ministry of Productive Development.

p.p. below the FC effective in February)⁶. In turn, personal loans posted a second monthly expansion in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms. However, given the constant contractions observed in the previous months, the stock of this line stood 3.9% below the same term of the previous year.

In seasonally-adjusted terms, the development of credit lines mostly associated to the business activity evidenced a 1.4% growth of its average stock in nominal terms. In February, loans arranged through promissory notes went up 2.8% against the previous month. This behavior was in part counterbalanced by a 2.0% nominal contraction of overdrafts.

Chart 3.2

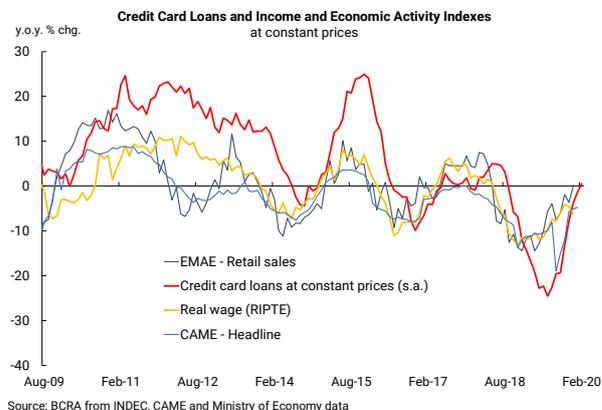


Chart 3.3

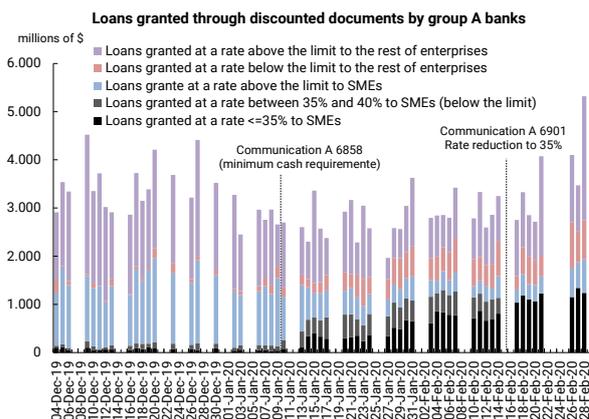
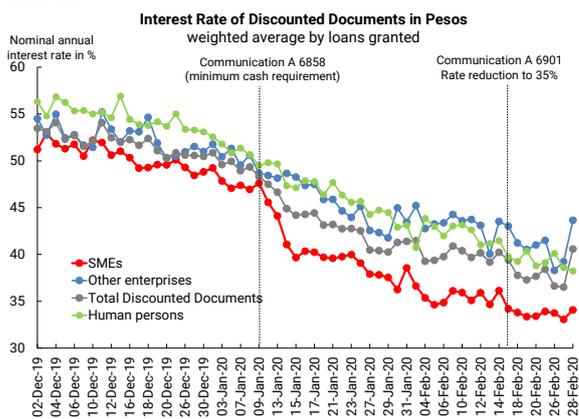


Chart 3.4



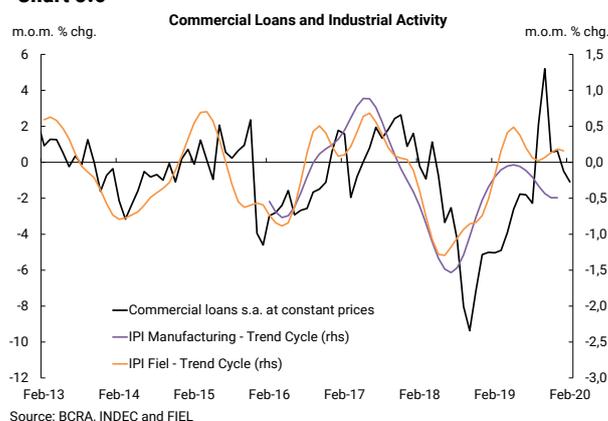
On February 17, the APR was reduced from 40% to 35% in order to sustain conditions so that micro enterprises and SMEs may access loans for commercial purposes. This decision enables banks to deduct part of these loans from the minimum cash requirements⁷. Before this reduction became effective, about one third of deposits was charged with a 35%-40% interest rate. After the measure was announced, banks with a share in this segment adjusted their interest rates to levels not exceeding 35% (see Chart 3.3). Thus, the average interest rate charged to SMEs stood, once again, significantly below the rest of enterprises (see Chart 3.4).

⁶ Communication "A" 6917.

⁷ Communication "A" 6901, which supplemented Communication "A" 6858 on the implementation of the new reduction regime on minimum cash requirements.

By now, access to financing improved mainly as a result of lower rates charged on credit lines. This behavior was likely to be linked to the development of the industrial activity that, depending on the series analyzed, failed to expand (see Chart 3.5). Inasmuch as the growth of the industrial production is recomposed, promoted by the provisions that foster consumption, companies' demand for credit to increase their working capital or make investments is expected to rise.

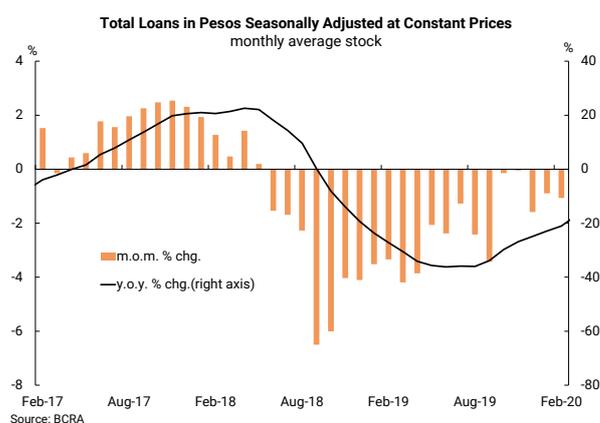
Chart 3.5



As regards loans with real property collateral, pledge-backed loans posted a monthly drop of 1.4% in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms, contracting for the last 18 months, and down 18.1% y.o.y. In turn, mortgage-backed loans went up 0.4% monthly, in nominal and seasonally-adjusted terms, which entails a y.o.y. nominal growth of 1.2%.

In real and seasonally-adjusted terms, loans in pesos to the private sector posted a 0.7% contraction over February, falling⁸ 21.2% y.o.y. (see Chart 3.6).

Chart 3.6



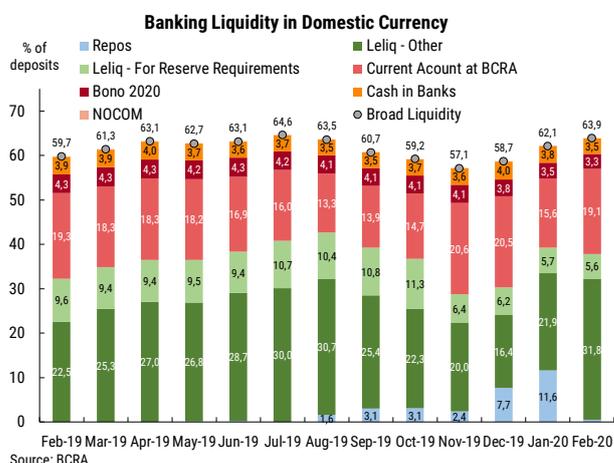
In turn, private-sector loans in foreign currency went on decreasing. They posted a monthly drop of 3.1% (US\$310 million), accumulating a 39.4% contraction since last July (highest level of the series). This drop of loans in dollars was virtually explained by the behavior of financing through unsecured promissory notes.

⁸The figures of the month under analysis in real terms are calculated on the basis of inflation expectations in line with the Market Expectations Survey (REM) of the BCRA.

4. Liquidity of Financial Institutions

In February, the growth of deposits in pesos was, once again, much higher than the growth of loans and the broad liquidity in local currency⁹ increased by 1.8 p.p. of deposits to reach 63.9% on average. There was also a change in the composition of bank liquidity as a consequence of different factors. On the one hand, upon the completion of the December-January bimonthly period used to measure the compliance with the Minimum Requirement regime, current accounts of financial institutions with the BCRA picked up the pace of the previous months (showing higher levels of compliance in December and lower levels in January). On the other hand, after the implementation of the longer-term LELIQ auctions during the second half of January—with bills awarded twice a week and longer-term instruments—the composition of BCRA remunerated liabilities favored LELIQs once again to the detriment of reverse repos (see Chart 4.1).

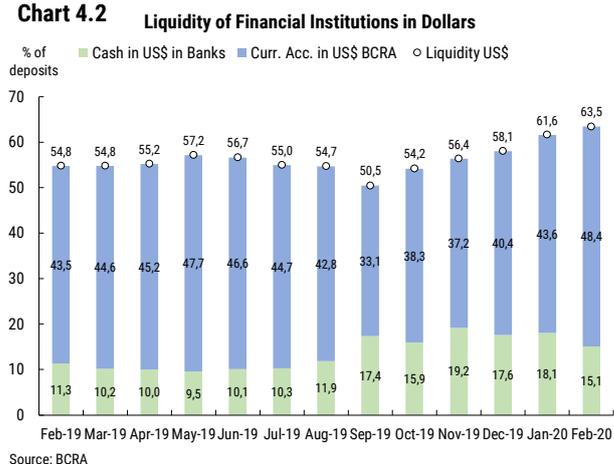
Chart 4.1



It is worth mentioning that the changes in the Minimum Cash requirements adopted in February will come into effect in March¹⁰. Firstly, up to 35% of loans in pesos can be deducted from the “AHORA 12” Plan with a 4% maximum of the lines involved. Secondly, the BCRA will extend the deductions for financing to micro enterprises and SMEs at an APR lower than 35% to institutions other than those belonging to group “A”. And lastly, in the February 2020-January 2021 period, the minimum cash requirement will be reduced by 0.8% of the amount of UVA loans set forth in Resolution No. 1/19 of the Ministry of Regional Development and Habitat.

For the fifth consecutive month, bank liquidity in foreign currency (cash and current accounts of financial institutions with the BCRA) exhibited a rise, this time mainly concentrated in current accounts with the BCRA. As a result, liquidity in dollars averaged 63.5% of deposits in February (see Chart 4.2).

Chart 4.2



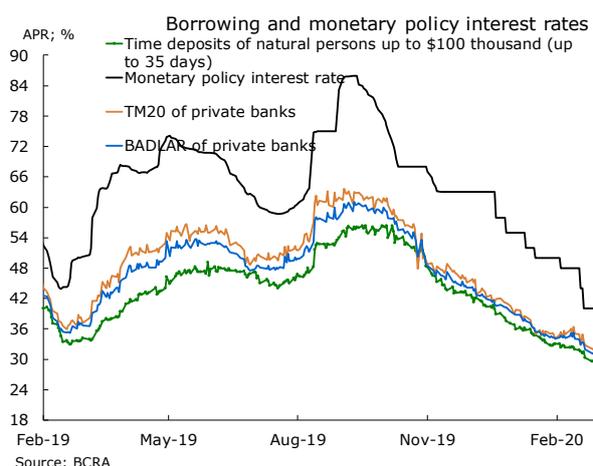
⁹ Broad liquidity includes cash holdings in banks, current accounts with the BCRA, holdings of LELIQs, net repos with the BCRA, holdings of NOCOMs, and holdings of the 2020 Bond (admitted to comply with the minimum reserve requirements).

¹⁰ Communications “A” 6884, “A” 6907 y “A” 6910.

5. Interest Rates

In February, the Board of the BCRA decided to lower the floor of the interest rate on LELIQs on three occasions for a total of 10 p.p., down to 40% in annual nominal terms (see Chart 5.1). With the aim of extending the terms on remunerated liabilities, on the first week of February, the BCRA auctioned instruments for 21 and 28-day periods, while the rest of the month it only auctioned 28 day-LELIQs.

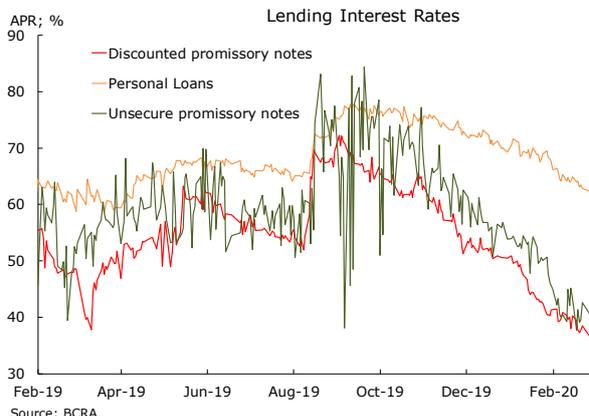
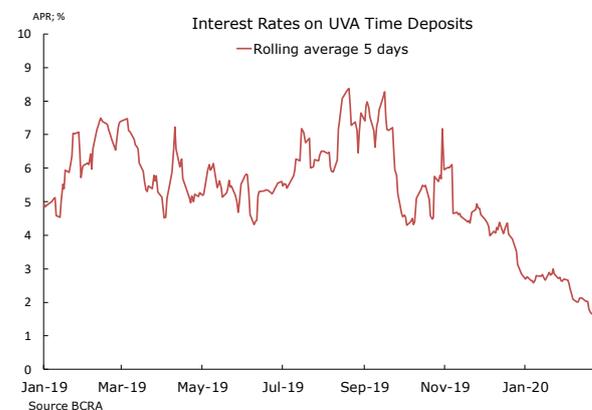
Chart 5.1



The interest rate on traditional UVA deposits went on decreasing and averaged 1.7% on the last 5 business days of February (see Chart 5.2). In addition, most early-payment UVA deposits were arranged at the minimum rate of 1%.

Lending interest rates also slid down, in particular those charged on the credit lines mostly associated with the business activity, driven by credit lines at lower rates granted to micro enterprises and SMEs. The discount rate of promissory notes stood at 38.6%, posting a 6

Chart 5.2



p.p. average drop against January. In turn, the interest rate on unsecured promissory notes averaged 41.6%, posting an average monthly decrease of 8.9 p.p. As to the interest rate on total overdrafts, it averaged 53.4% showing a monthly average decline of 6.3 p.p. In turn, rates on personal loans averaged 64%, with a drop of 5.1 p.p. (see Chart 5.3).

6. International Reserves and Foreign Exchange Market

International reserves ended February with a stock of US\$44.79 billion, down US\$126 million against the end of January (see Chart 6.1). The BCRA was a net seller of foreign currency during February, when some local governments had to access the foreign exchange market to face debt payments.

During February, the \$/US\$ nominal exchange rate increased about 3%, ending the month at 62.21. In turn, the multilateral real exchange rate was partially in line with the increase and stood at 118.5 by the end of the month, above the values recorded between mid-2016 and early 2018 (see Chart 6.2).

Chart 6.1



Chart 6.2



7. Monetary and Financial Indicators

Figures in millions, expressed in their original currency.

Main monetary and financial system figures	Monthly average				Average change in percentage	
	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19	Monthly	Last 12 months
Monetary base	1.860.024	1.692.948	1.734.073	1.343.229	9,9%	38,5%
Currency in circulation	1.141.869	1.136.813	1.062.927	805.740	0,4%	41,7%
Held by public	1.009.743	1.002.332	930.399	698.066	0,7%	44,6%
Held by financial entities	132.125	134.480	132.528	107.674	-1,8%	22,7%
Settlement check	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,0%	0,0%
BCRA current account	718.156	556.135	671.146	537.490	29,1%	33,6%
BCRA Repos stock						
Reverse repos	20.051	482.227	432.590	3.172	-95,8%	532,1%
Repos	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
LELIQ stock (in face value)	1.404.754	993.128	738.850	893.070	41,4%	57,3%
International Reserves	44.731	45.196	44.353	66.984	-1,0%	-33,2%
Private and public sector deposits in pesos ⁽¹⁾	3.707.192	3.501.514	3.218.787	2.756.450	5,9%	34,5%
<u>Private sector deposits</u>	<u>3.038.718</u>	<u>2.841.875</u>	<u>2.632.572</u>	<u>2.075.191</u>	<u>6,9%</u>	<u>46,4%</u>
Current account ⁽²⁾	697.930	685.300	670.098	384.618	1,8%	81,5%
Savings account	805.829	724.114	653.645	502.070	11,3%	60,5%
Not CER-adjustable time deposits	1.400.872	1.323.429	1.208.000	1.111.531	5,9%	26,0%
CER-adjustable time deposits	51.351	30.216	21.399	16.625	69,9%	208,9%
Other deposits ⁽³⁾	82.736	78.816	79.430	60.348	5,0%	37,1%
<u>Public sector deposits</u>	<u>668.474</u>	<u>659.639</u>	<u>586.215</u>	<u>681.259</u>	<u>1,3%</u>	<u>-1,9%</u>
Private and public sector deposits in dollars ⁽¹⁾	21.150	21.592	20.776	33.046	-2,0%	-36,0%
Loans to private and public sector in pesos ⁽¹⁾	1.904.816	1.890.993	1.871.184	1.542.745	0,7%	23,5%
<u>Loans to private sector</u>	<u>1.838.387</u>	<u>1.826.601</u>	<u>1.810.722</u>	<u>1.516.718</u>	<u>0,6%</u>	<u>21,2%</u>
Overdrafts	219.132	220.594	224.721	144.985	-0,7%	51,1%
Promissory bills	289.789	291.322	292.480	227.660	-0,5%	27,3%
Mortgages	213.966	214.592	214.818	211.494	-0,3%	1,2%
Pledge-backed loans	75.614	77.257	79.083	92.335	-2,1%	-18,1%
Personal loans	403.964	401.075	401.986	420.338	0,7%	-3,9%
Credit cards	564.491	552.724	533.273	372.001	2,1%	51,7%
Other loans	71.430	69.038	64.362	47.905	3,5%	49,1%
<u>Loans to public sector</u>	<u>66.429</u>	<u>64.392</u>	<u>60.462</u>	<u>26.027</u>	<u>3,2%</u>	<u>155,2%</u>
Loans to private and public sector in dollars ⁽¹⁾	9.858	10.161	10.767	15.788	-3,0%	-37,6%
Total monetary aggregates ⁽¹⁾						
M1 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos+ current account in pesos)	1.928.131	1.937.287	1.817.701	1.291.310	-0,5%	49,3%
M2 (M1 + savings account in pesos)	2.803.289	2.728.113	2.512.099	1.829.655	2,8%	53,2%
M3 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + total deposits in pesos)	4.716.935	4.503.847	4.149.186	3.454.516	4,7%	36,5%
M3* (M3 + total deposits in dollars + settlement check in foreign currency)	6.016.522	5.801.292	5.395.425	4.723.770	3,7%	27,4%
Private monetary aggregates						
M1 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + priv.current account in pesos)	1.707.673	1.687.633	1.600.497	1.082.684	1,2%	57,7%
M2 (M1 + private savings account in pesos)	2.513.502	2.411.747	2.254.142	1.584.753	4,2%	58,6%
M3 (currency held by public + settlement check in pesos + priv. total deposits in pesos)	4.048.461	3.844.208	3.562.970	2.773.257	5,3%	46,0%
M3* (M3 + private total deposits in dollars + settlement check in foreign currency)	5.192.893	4.988.665	4.664.724	3.912.668	4,1%	32,7%

Explanatory factors	Average Change							
	Monthly		Quarterly		YTD 2020		Last 12 months	
	Nominal	Contribution ⁽⁴⁾						
Monetary base	167.076	9,9%	290.353	18,5%	125.951	7,3%	516.795	38,5%
Foreign exchange purchases with the private sector	-8.924	-0,5%	150.277	9,6%	61.684	3,6%	-202.679	-15,1%
Foreign exchange purchases with the NT	-58	0,0%	-34.069	-2,2%	-9.423	-0,5%	-84.165	-6,3%
Temporary Advances and Profit Transfers	52.379	3,1%	391.046	24,9%	175.928	10,1%	606.624	45,2%
Other public sector operations	245	0,0%	-16.174	-1,0%	19.859	1,1%	-31.581	-2,4%
Sterilization (Repos and LELIQ)	124.266	7,3%	-198.611	-12,7%	-120.111	-6,9%	215.415	16,0%
Others	-833	0,0%	-2.116	-0,1%	-1.986	-0,1%	13.181	1,0%
International Reserves	-465	-1,0%	1.243	2,9%	378	0,9%	-22.253	-33,2%
Foreign exchange market intervention	-145	-0,3%	2.518	5,8%	1.035	2,3%	-3.389	-5,1%
International financial institutions	-422	-0,9%	-679	-1,6%	-472	-1,1%	13.428	20,0%
Other public sector operations	440	1,0%	-1.032	-2,4%	184	0,4%	-26.764	-40,0%
Dollar liquidity requirements	845	1,9%	2.478	5,7%	1.856	4,2%	-4.124	-6,2%
Others (incl. change in US\$ market value of nondollar assets)	-1.183	-2,6%	-2.042	-4,7%	-2.224	-5,0%	-1.404	-2,1%

1 Excludes financial sector and foreign depositors. Loans's figures correspond to statistical information, without being adjusted by financial trusts. Provisory figures.

2 Net of the use of unified funds.

3 Net of deposits pending of swap by public bonds (BODEN).

4 "Contribution" field refers to the percentage of change of each factor versus the main variable corresponding to the month respect which the change is being calculated.

Sources: BCRA Accounting Department and SISCEN Informative Regime.

Minimum Cash Requirement and Compliance

	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19
	<i>Bimonthly compliance Dec-Jan</i>		
	<i>% of total deposits in pesos</i>		
Domestic Currency			
Requirement	28,2	27,4	
Compliance in current account	19,1	17,9	
Compliance in Leliq	26,5	19,1	
Compliance in BOTE	3,3	3,8	
<i>Residual time structure of term deposits used for the calculation of the requirement (1)</i>	%		
<i>Up to 29 days</i>	72,3	72,3	72,3
<i>30 to 59 days</i>	19,0	19,0	19,0
<i>60 to 89 days</i>	5,3	5,3	5,3
<i>90 to 179 days</i>	2,8	2,8	2,8
<i>more than 180 days</i>	0,6	0,6	0,6
	<i>% of total deposits in foreign currency</i>		
Foreign Currency			
Requirement	24,0	24,0	24,0
Compliance (includes default application resource)	48,4	43,6	40,4
<i>Residual time structure of term deposits used for the calculation of the requirement (1)</i>	%		
<i>Up to 29 days</i>	60,7	60,7	60,7
<i>30 to 59 days</i>	19,3	19,3	19,3
<i>60 to 89 days</i>	8,8	8,8	8,8
<i>90 to 179 days</i>	8,8	8,8	8,8
<i>180 to 365 days</i>	2,4	2,4	2,4
<i>more than 365 days</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0

(1) Excludes judicial time deposits.

** Estimates data of September for Requirements and residual time structures.

Source: BCRA

Interest rates in annual nominal percentage and traded amounts in million. Monthly averages.

Borrowing Interest Rates	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
Interbank Loans (overnight)				
Interest rate	34,79	39,48	50,09	45,74
Traded volume (million pesos)	9.496	8.349	7.385	8.946
Time Deposits				
<u>In pesos</u>				
30-44 days	32,25	35,29	40,89	37,43
60 days or more	32,81	36,12	41,26	38,84
Total BADLAR (more than \$1 million, 30-35 days)	32,39	35,35	41,10	38,06
Private Banks BADLAR (more than \$1 million, 30-35 days)	33,52	36,48	41,75	37,91
<u>In dollars</u>				
30-44 days	1,19	1,35	1,56	1,38
60 days or more	1,65	1,87	2,34	1,96
Total BADLAR (more than \$1 million, 30-35 days)	1,32	1,50	1,89	1,63
Private Banks BADLAR (more than \$1 million, 30-35 days)	1,20	1,27	1,42	1,31
Lending Interest Rates	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
Stock Repos				
Gross interest rates 30 days	35,21	35,33	41,10	38,25
Traded volume (all maturities, million pesos)	41.987	29.656	18.780	2.429
Loans in Pesos ⁽¹⁾				
Overdrafts	53,12	60,12	66,45	60,65
Promissory Notes	41,58	50,49	56,99	52,23
Mortgages	38,34	44,08	47,51	41,63
Pledge-backed Loans	24,07	31,54	30,54	25,57
Personal Loans	63,95	69,07	71,63	62,19
Credit Cards	68,56	70,12	76,95	63,03
Overdrafts - 1 to 7 days - more than \$10 million	43,07	50,62	58,80	51,83
International Interest Rates	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
LIBOR				
1 month	1,64	1,67	1,75	2,49
6 months	1,69	1,84	1,90	2,74
US Treasury Bonds				
2 years	1,35	1,52	1,61	2,51
10 years	1,53	1,76	1,85	2,67
FED Funds Rate	1,75	1,75	1,75	2,50
SELIC (1 year)	4,28	4,50	4,68	6,50

(1) Observed data from Monthly Informative Regime SISGEN 08 up to April and estimated data based on Daily Informative Regime SISGEN 18 for May and June.

Interest rates in annual nominal percentage and traded amounts in million. Monthly averages.

Reference Interest Rates	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
BCRA Repo Interest Rates				
Overnight reverse repo	22,72	41,08	53,70	37,60
Total Repo Interest Rates				
Overnight	36,04	27,60	39,91	41,55
Repo traded volumen (daily average)	18.445	10.025	3.792	8.620
LELIQ interest rate	45,44	51,82	61,37	47,6
Foreign Exchange Market	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
Dollar Spot				
Exchange agencies	61,35	60,01	59,87	38,40
BCRA Reference	61,13	60,53	60,53	38,46
Future dollar				
NDF 1 month	63,91	62,11	64,26	39,42
ROFEX 1 month	63,61	62,06	63,75	40,83
Traded volume (all maturities, million pesos)	22.362	13.732	15.870	39.549
Real (Pesos/Real)	14,13	14,46	14,57	10,32
Euro (Pesos/Euro)	66,93	66,60	66,51	43,58
Capital Market	Feb-20	Jan-20	Dec-19	Feb-19
MERVAL				
Index	39.096	41.294	37.141	36.599
Traded volume (million pesos)	904	904	885	798
Governement Bonds (parity)				
DISCOUNT (US\$ - NY legislation)	59,49	64,68	70,24	87,71
BONAR X (US\$)	43,99	49,90	52,10	96,73
DISCOUNT (\$)	64,99	64,34	52,00	88,17
Country risk				
Spread BONAR 24 vs. US Treasury Bond	7.613	6.334	7.017	774
EMBI+ Argentina	2.012	1.928	2.073	680
EMBI+ Latinoamérica	420	416	431	527

1 Corresponds to average results of each month primary auctions.

8. Glossary

ANSES: Argentine Social Security Administration

APR: Annual Percentage Rate

B.P.: Basis Points

BADLAR: Interest rate on time deposits of \$1 million and over for 30-35 days.

BCRA: Central Bank of Argentina

CER: Reference Stabilization Coefficient

CNV: National Securities Commission

CPI: Consumer Price Index

EM: Minimum Cash Requirements

FC: Financial Cost

FCI: Mutual Funds

FF: Financial Trust

GBA: Greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

IAMC: Argentine Institute for Capital Markets

IRR: Internal Rate of Return

LEBAC: BCRA Bills

LELIQ: BCRA Liquidity Bills

M2: Notes and Coins + Current Accounts and Savings Accounts in \$

M3*: Notes and Coins + Total Deposits in \$ and US\$.

M3: Notes and Coins + Total Deposits in \$.

MB: Monetary Base; total amount of money in circulation plus money deposited in current accounts in pesos of financial institutions held with the BCRA.

MERVAL: Buenos Aires Stock Exchange Index

NBFI: Non-Bank Financial Institution

NDF: Non Deliverable Forward

NOCOM: Cash Compensation Notes issued by BCRA

NV: Nominal Value

ON: Negotiable Obligation

p.p.: Percentage Points

ROFEX: Rosario Futures Exchange

SDR: Special Drawing Right

SISCEN: BCRA Centralized Reporting Requirement System

SMEs: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

TM20: Interest rate on time deposits of \$20 million and over for 30-35 days.

UVA: Units of Purchasing Power

Y. o. y.: Year-on-year